

'FRIENDSHIP-84'



The USSR vs Cuba match in volleyball tournament, Bulgaria.

The contests between athletes from socialist countries, "Friendship 84" will go on with a full Olympic programme with the exception of football. The contests have been classed as "A" category events, i.e., they have been put on a par with the World and European championships or World Cup.

All the tournaments are being held before the Los Angeles Olympics or after its conclusion. In this way, the contests are not only placed in opposition to the Olympic Movement, but they will also allow the Olympians to appear in any event.

The first awards of "Friendship-84" were contested in Pyongyang, the capital of North

Korea in a table tennis contest. During one week table tennis players from 12 countries contested team events and singles. This was a contest between the Asian and European schools of the game. The Asian style has won, allowing the Europeans to see their weak spots once again. The winners from China, Japan and North Korea fought hard for their awards and there were moments when they had to yield. In the men's final, the Soviet team defeated the North Koreans. In the result, the seven first rewards were distributed in the following manner: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — four, the People's Republic of China —

two, and Japan — one. The Soviet athletes have claimed, apart from the silver medal to the men's team event, some medals for third places in the doubles.

The volleyball contests among women were held in the resort town of Varna in Bulgaria. Apart from the eight European teams, the national teams from Cuba and North Korea have entered for the event. In their composition, these events are superior to the forthcoming Olympic contest. The contests were hard fought. The four leading contestants were 1978 world champion Cuba, the European champion — the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has one of the strongest teams in Asia, and the 1980 Olympic champion the Soviet Union. In the final, the match was between Cuba and the USSR. In the group event, the Cubans beat Soviet women 3-2, in the second match, the Cubans won 3-1. The third place went to the GDR team.

In Budapest, a tournament between Greco-Roman wrestlers was held with the participation of seven out of ten winners of last year's world championship. Almost all the European, world and Olympic champions live in the socialist countries of Europe, and therefore, the contests in Los Angeles will be between nominal athletes and will in no way reflect the alignment of forces in this type of wrestling.

Difficult wins by rugby-players

The suspense of the battle for medals in rugby has been released by the draw in the central match in the fourth tour of the final in the USSR Rugby Championship played by the team of the Gagarin Air Force Academy and the team of Aviator from Kiev. Particularly pitted are the games with the participation of the real claimants to the prize places, of whom there are five among the eight finalists.

Despite the draw, the leadership has been retained in their home field by the Gagarin Academy's team with 42 points.



A tense moment in the match between the Gagarin Air Force Academy and Aviator (Kiev) which ended in a draw 4-4.

Photo by Sergey P.

SOVIET ICE-HOCKEY PLAYERS PREPARING FOR CUP CANADA

Candidates to the USSR team which will defend its Cup Canada title this September have gathered in Moscow for a practice session. The tournament will begin on September 1 in Canada to be followed by the USSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the USA, Sweden, and West German.

oy. All the teams of the USSR team coach Vladimir Khonov and Vladimir Litvinov. Invited for the practice session are the players of the 1984 Samoylov Cup, as well as a growing promising player, candidates included Vladimir Myshkin, top attacking role of the last year, Kharov, Leonov, Makarov, and their regular partner Fedorov.

An important step in preparation will be the participation of the Central Club — the club of the national team is based in the European Championship to be held in early April. The other club is the national champion from Czechoslovakia, Sweden and the USSR.

At the closing stage of preparation the Soviet team will hold two test games on August 19 and 21 in Sweden and on August 25 in Canada.

USSR held hockey championship among women is continuing. This is a scene from a game between the teams of Koles (wearing white uniforms) and Spartak Koles was 5-6.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



TRACK AND FIELD: TIME FOR RECORDS

BUBKA IN THE HEADLINES AGAIN

The indelible pole vaulting world champion three times over the past two months had his come flash in the contest reports headlines. This time he set up a new world record in London on July 14—590 centimetres, two centimetres better than his own previous record.

Do you remember Bubka speaking about a six-metre mark? This is no all-important aim for him. However, his further advance towards that goal speaks yet again about man's colossal possibilities.

CHISTYAKOVA: PLUS 12 CENTIMETRES

The 21 year old student Galina Chistyakova has set up a USSR

record in the long-jump. At the contest on July 14 in Moscow she landed at the mark of 721 cm, which is 12 centimetres better than the previous USSR record Vilma Barlauskane set up on August 29, 1978.

The world record belongs to the Romanian jumper Anisoara Cimbric—743 cm.

We should note the success of the Soviet track-and-field athletes this season on various jumps — Bubka in pole vaulting, Bykova — world record in high jump, Zaimovitch — repetition of the European record in high jump, which is a USSR record, and Rodin and Chistyakova (USSR records in long-jump). Only the last year's USSR record in a triple jump of 17 m 55 cm remains unbroken.



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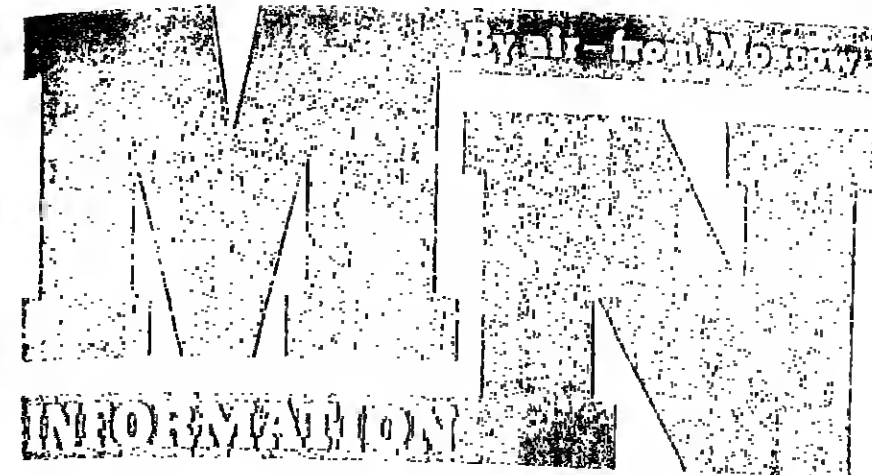
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VISIT OF KAMPUCHEA'S CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chao Si, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, recently paid an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He talks with N. A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, centered on the further development and strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

International issues the two emphasized the determination of the USSR and the PRK to firmly and steadfastly defend the cause of peace and international security, actively resist the unilateral policy of the USA and its allies, and to ward the achievement of a healthier international climate.

N. A. Tikhonov stressed on the Soviet Union's solidarity with the peaceful policies of the PRK which has been advocating together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the creation of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighbourliness in South-East Asia and the need to convert the area into a peace zone.

An agreement establishing a Soviet-Kampuchean Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Mongolian People's Republic has put forward a new peace initiative at the UN. Conference.

cluded as an official General Assembly document, the Mongolian Government proposal suggests that an item entitled "The right of nations to peace", should be included on the agenda of the next 39th UN Session.

● The British Trade Union Congress has demanded that the government reduce military spending and renounce nuclear arms. The money thus released, reads the TUC report, could go to create new jobs.

● The Israeli occupation authorities have passed a new law forbidding Arab residents without official written permission to plant fruit trees in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrei Gromyko has been awarded the Order of Lenin. In a Presidential decree the USSR Supreme Soviet declared that the order was conferred on him in view of his

great service to the Communist Party and Soviet State and in connection with his 75th anniversary.

Andrei Gromyko has also been awarded high distinctions by Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland and Romania.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR FRANCE

Paris. The new French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, appointed by President Francois Mitterrand following the resignation of the Pierre Mauroy cabinet, has announced the composition of his government. It will include foreign minister Claude Chatelet, defence minister Charles Hernu plus some new members.

The French Communist Party has decided to stay away from the new government while remaining at the same time in the ruling majority. This was announced following a plebiscite of the Party Central Committee.

The formal pretext for the resignation of the Mauroy cabinet was the latter's refusal to continue the drive for new legislation on private catholic schools, an issue which has polarized the nation, the right opposition being strongly opposed to it. According to the French press, though, the former cabinet's resignation was determined by its difficulties in the economic area, specifically by its attempts at austerity measures and at restructuring industry, which have already led to higher unemployment.

Mondale against Reagan

San Francisco. Former US vice-president Walter Mondale has been nominated Democratic Party candidate for the post of US President in the forthcoming

elections in November. Representative Geraldine Aime Ferraro was nominated for vice-presidency.

A JOYOUS MEETING AND ROUTINE IN ORBIT

The Salyut-7 orbital station has again accommodated two crews, and cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovoyov and Oleg Atkov, who have been aboard the station since February 9, now share the company of Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk, who joined them by Soyuz T-12 spaceship on July 18.

The six commenced their joint work with traditional routine: the old dwellers showed the visitors round their space home and were glad to receive souvenirs and letters from their relatives and friends. The happiest of all was Leonid Kizim, for he was presented with photographs and a video tape of his two-month old daughter, Tatyana, who was born when the father was already in outer space.

After the conservation of the transport ship systems the crew immediately put into operation the Tsiolko device for biological experiments, said Pilot-Cosmonaut Alexander Serebrov. Medical experiments began strictly according to plan. Scientists would like to find out more about the cardiovascular conditions of Igor Volk (a space novice) and the changes, if any, to his sight, eyes and sensitivity to light.

This is space engineer Svetlana Savitskaya's second journey into space, she is again working to assess and compare the efficiency of the Paevma-



Above: the six Soviet cosmonauts aboard the scientific-research complex (Salyut-7—Soyuz T-12) now revolving in the near-Earth outer space.

uk equipment designed to simulate the unwholesome effects of weightlessness. As for Vladimir Dzhanibekov, this is his fourth visit to the Salyut station but, like the rest of the crew, he is involved in the "Ankara" experiment to assess one's own perception of work in zero gravity.

The newcomers conduct several experiments every day.

Svetlana Savitskaya is continuing the biotechnical experiments she began during her first flight using the Tsiolko device. Earlier this device had been used to improve the methods of obtaining superpure bioactive substances. In this flight the programme of experiments has been considerably expanded.

The newcomers will continue astrophysical research with Pizem equipment. The device which has been in orbit since joint Soviet-French space mission facilitates the study of the Earth's atmosphere, interplanetary space, galaxy and extragalaxy sources of radiation.



This photo was taken by Alexander Fedorov at the exhibition of Polish exports now on in Moscow. Scale models of various ships are displayed by Central Bank of Poland. The ship enterprise, Poland is a big supplier of ships to the Soviet Union. This year it will be building 30 ships to Soviet order. (For more detail see page 7.)

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Fruitless round of Vienna talks

Vienna. In the speech he made at the concluding plenary meeting of the new round of talks to Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, S. Przystalski, head of the Polish delegation, declared that the USA and other NATO countries' policy of unilateral military superiority undermines the foundation of peace and stability in the area. The situation which was already tense was made even worse by the deployment of first strike US nuclear missiles to the FRG, Great Britain and Italy. The North Atlantic bloc is also piling up conventional arms. The serious situation was aggravated by the recent West European Union Council decision to lift the ban on the FRG's development and

deployment of offensive weapons. The head of the Polish delegation pointed out that once again the USA and its allies have failed to display readiness to give a businesslike and constructive reply to the realistic proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries in 1983 which could help to get rid of useless debate and lead to a lowering of the level of military confrontation in Central Europe. The proposals submitted by the Western countries in Vienna on April 18, 1984, do not help to solve a single problem that hampers progress at the talks. As a result, the recent round proved fruitless.

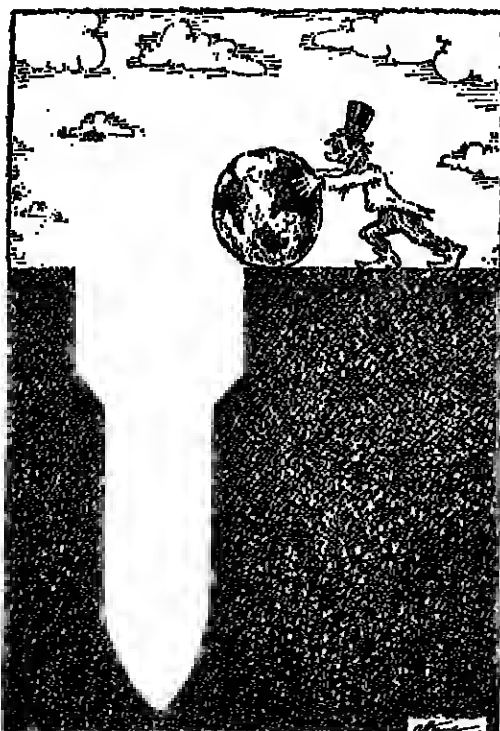
The next one has been scheduled for September.

Quito: a forum of peace-loving forces

Quito. An international conference for peace, democracy and human rights has ended in the capital of Ecuador. Its participants—representatives of the peace-loving forces of Latin America, Asia, Africa and Europe—adopted a declaration stressing that never in its history has mankind been closer to nuclear disaster than today. At a time of a sharp escalation of world tensions caused by the aggressive policy of the most reactionary circles of US imperialism, peace advocates should close their ranks to deter nuclear war, the declaration emphasizes.

The conference unanimously supported the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at world detente and preventing the arms race from spilling over into outer

space. They stated their solidarity with the peoples of the planet fighting against imperialism, all forms of neo-colonialism, for real independence, democracy and social progress. The declaration specially emphasizes that the hegemonist line of the Reagan administration should be seen as part of the global imperialist strategy of American imperialism, whose elements are the rampant arms race, the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and creation of seats of tension in various parts of the globe. Under such circumstances, the document stresses, it is necessary to step up the drive against US militarism, for peace and security and prevention of global nuclear disaster.



Drawing by Sergei Almidinov

The coming elections in Nicaragua

Managua. Daniel Ortega, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the Coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has been nominated SNPL candidate for the post of President of the Republic. The elections will take place on November 4. The decision was taken at an emergency session of the Sandinista Assembly, the supreme consultative organ of the SNPL. The vice-presidential candidate is Sergio Ramirez.

The session unanimously approved the list of SNPL candidate-deputies to the National Assembly, the future parliament of Nicaragua. They include fighters against tyranny, activists

of the people's power, prominent statesmen and public figures. Speaking at the closing session Daniel Ortega called upon the people of Nicaragua to vote for the candidates of the SNPL. He announced the election programme of the SNPL, which envisages, among other things, further consolidation of people's power, and the improvement of the public system of administration that had governed with the help of terror and repressions and had been overthrown by the revolution. SNPL regards as its most important task the strengthening of national defence, and arming the people to protect the country against US aggression.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA EXPRESSES ANXIETY OVER MILITARIZATION OF FRG

Prague. Czechoslovakia has expressed anxiety over the decision of the West European Union, following the Federal Republic of Germany to develop its own offensive weapons. A statement issued by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the decision was in fact the US first strike nuclear missiles were deployed on West German territory with the approval of its authorities and also at a time when anti-war sentiments were high in the country as testified by the recent gathering of the Association of Germanians in Munich. These actions are a direct threat to Czechoslovakia which shares a common border with the FRG. They also weaken European security. Meanwhile, another meeting of representatives of various revenge-seeking organizations and groups, dreaming of a "revision" of the recent World War II has been held at Oberammergau near Munich. The speech delivered at the meeting by F. Strauss, Prime Minister of Bavaria and Coordinator of the Christian Social Union, is a testimony to a "close alliance" existing between the present of the FRG and the revenge seekers. Herr Strauss declared point-blank that "the German Reich exists within the pre-1937 borders".

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Japanese space research agency has approved a project for launching a satellite to study the earth's magnetic field.

● Noted political and cultural figures, scholars, writers, poets and actors have signed a declaration in support of the peace-loving forces of the world.

TRANSNATIONALS CRITICIZED IN GENEVA

Geneva. At the current session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Geneva a whole range of resolutions relating to the activities of transnational corporations have been discussed.

Delegations from the developed and developing countries have expressed their concern over the activities of transnational corporations and the need for international cooperation to control them.

The Israeli plans are well known to the American leaders. But how mistaken were those Arabs, who at the start of the 1982 aggression, were hoping that the USA would halt it.

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INDIRA GANDHI ON SITUATION IN PUNJAB

Delhi. The Government of India will continue the security measures taken to eliminate the separatist groupings in the state of Punjab supported from abroad, stressed Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Speaking at a meeting here with members of the public this state, she said that army units had been moved into several areas in Punjab in connection with the threat to national security and would remain there until the complete normalization of the situation in the state. She vigorously condemned actions by the domestic reaction closely linked with Pakistan and American special services and urged the people to expose plots by the extremists aimed at fanning strife between the Hindu and Sikh communities.



Nicaraguan people are defending their sovereignty and building a new life. Its industries and agriculture receive considerable assistance from the Soviet Union. In the photo: Alexander Kostikov, a Soviet expert, introduces Soviet agricultural technology to Nicaraguan mechanists.

PENTAGON WANTED TO CREATE A RADIOACTIVE ZONE IN VIETNAM

Washington. In 1968 the American military command developed plans for creating in South Vietnam a so-called "buffer zone"—a vast area completely laid waste by chemical and biological weapons. Some secret documents leaked to the CBS TV network reveal these sinister designs, which were hatched during the years of the "dirty war" in Vietnam. Thus a document submitted by the then Chief of Staff, US Army General H. Johnson envisaged "clearing" a strip ten miles wide and totalling 150 square miles using defoliants. After this it was planned to harden the "buffer zone" with 11,000,000 anti-personnel and 412,000 anti-tank mines. In addition, Johnson proposed "sowing the cleaned zone with radioactive dust" as well as treating its territory with a persistent chemical agent—mustard gas. Even though the US military failed in their time to carry through the sinister plan of creating the "buffer zone", it is known that the Pentagon widely used chemical weapons during the "dirty war" in Vietnam. The use of chemical weapons in South Vietnam affected over 2,000,000 civilians and destroyed 43 per cent of all forests and 44 per cent of the crops.

Science and technology

STRADIVARI'S SECRET

Professor of Biochemistry and biophysics at Texas University Joseph Nagivari says that he has discovered the secret of the wonderful violin-maker Stradivari. The Stradivari, as violins made by the Italian craftsman are called, are famous for their special sound.

It was therefore practically impossible to make them, and today a Stradivari can cost anything up to a million dollars. As a result of his painstaking analysis of the Stradivari, Professor Nagivari, has come to the conclusion that the famous master's secret lies in the lacquer composition used to coat the violin. Stradivari used a solution which did not block up the pores of the timber from which the violins were made. Hence the special sound. The professor maintains that by the late eighties he will have succeeded in making a Stradivari of his own.

OIL STORED FOR 3,500 YEARS

The season of archaeological works which is drawing to a close in Egypt has yielded many interesting finds which cast new light on the history of Ancient Egypt and on the lifestyle of its inhabitants.

Thus, during excavations in the area of Saqqara, south of Cairo, archaeologists discovered a solidified oily substance in four clay vessels. It is believed this oil had been stored ever since the times of the Pharaohs, i.e., for a total of 3,500 years. If this hypothesis is found to be correct the oil will be the only known food product to have survived such a long time in storage.

OF INTEREST

20-century Robinson Crusoe

It is common knowledge that the main character in Daniel Defoe's novel had a real prototype by the name of Alexander Selkirk, who found himself alone on a desert island. There have been many other Robinsons and nearly all of them cured their 'cruel' fate which doomed them to solitude. But Selkirk, from Kilmory, a small town in Turkey, became a Robinson 17 years ago... of his own volition. Struck by the death of those dear to him he took to the neighbouring forests. Not long ago two young scholars from the Aegean University, in Izmir, decided to look for the local Robinson. Their search was successful. After a few days they came across a being moving on all fours and producing inarticulate sounds. During his years of life in the forest Selkirk had almost forgotten how to speak. He shyly refused to return to society and taking some clothing from the young people, returned to the forest.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DESPITE DIFFICULTIES, NICARAGUA IS MARCHING FORWARD

Despite the fact that the young Republic is forced to set aside funds, she needs so much, for the defence of the country, despite the destructions caused by bandits and counter-revolutionary attacks, despite the economic blockade imposed by US imperialists, Nicaragua is continuing to develop its economy, writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The state has full control over the ore-mining industry, over 75 per cent of the metalworking capacities, over 84 per cent of the textile industry, 54 per cent of the food, 80 per cent of the mining of non-metallic minerals, and over half of the tanning and processing of timber. New plans have been drafted and are being implemented. One envisages the building of an agro-industrial centre to make sugar, another — the construction of a pedigree cattle farm, the third — a power station which will work using geothermal water, the fourth — a number of textile mills.

BALANCE NOT OF FEAR BUT OF INTERESTS

The Soviet Union has never taken in world efforts the uncompromising "left or nothing" position, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Being microcosm in matters of principle, it at the same time shows maximum flexibility with regard to the position of other countries and social forces. Given goodwill and on the basis of a realistic estimate of the world situation, statesmen in various countries and of various political convictions could elaborate a programme of concrete measures aimed to lessen world tensions and ensure the security of all nations on the basis of mutual cooperation and disarmament. A realistic approach to international affairs should proceed from the premise that the "balance of fear" should be counterposed to the balance of interests and mutual trust. Such an approach presupposes that national security is inseparable from international security, which, in its turn, is formed of the equal security of all sides, the newspaper points out.

EMPIRE OF TERRORISM

Numerous terrorist empires organizations have found shelter and tactics are operating with impunity in the United States of America, Professor Lyda Mojaryn, member of the Board of the Soviet International Law Association, writes in the newspaper PRAVDA. It is in the United States where bodies charged with the task of keeping public order often fail to act when terrorists carry out armed raids on missions and employees of foreign nations. Moreover, it is with connivance and direct participation of these bodies that criminal groupings, which prepared hostile acts against athletes from socialist countries who were going to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics, had been aimed and trained. Washington has made terrorism part of its state policy in the world arena.

Suffice it to recall that it is US special services who inspired and masterminded terrorist actions in which many fighters for the national liberation of countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America perished.

By expanding the production of atomic, chemical, germ and neutron weapons and planning to spread the arms race into outer space, Washington wants to terrorize the entire world in the hope of establishing American domination worldwide.

A WAR AGAINST NEWSPAPERS

Information media in Lebanon are targets for more and more frequent terrorist acts, the newspaper IZVESTIA writes. At the beginning of July the office of the "L'Orient — La Jour" was half-damaged by a shot from a recoilless gun. Somewhat earlier, the film library of the Ministry of Information was set on fire and valuable archives were destroyed. In mid-July an attempt on the life of Talal Solman, chief editor of "Al-Safir", was made. The man was wounded. Noteworthy is the fact that a fortnight before, Israeli occupationists had banned the newspaper in South Lebanon. The ban was later spread to "Al-Nidar" and "Al-Nahar".

Broad strata of the Lebanese public are sure that the "war against newspapers" is carried on by Tel Aviv which uses its agents in Lebanon. They wish to achieve a split of the Lebanon and prevent the restoration of normal life. They wish to establish their domination.

Everything is relative

The Baltic Sea card, in oil probability, be regarded as the shallowest sea in the world, according to the Bulgarian weekly, "Pogled". It has a maximum depth of only fifty metres and a maximum of 450. This, of course, is not insignificant, but considering that the 1,500-metre depth of the Mediterranean and the total depth of 3,600 metres of the oceans, the Baltic Sea looks shallow indeed. There is another, curious fact: The area of the world's greatest freshwater lake, Baikal, is ten times less than the Baltic Sea, yet it has as much water — 23 thousand cubic kilometres.

VIEWPOINT

THE ISRAELI ROBBERS

Nikolai ZABORIN



"Israel recognises no international law. It is determined to continue its arbitrary rule of South Lebanon."

Such is the opinion of Habib Herzl, prominent leader of the Amal (Shi'ite) organisation, Minister for South Lebanon Affairs and Reconstruction, Hydropower Resources and Justice. This view is corroborated by more than twenty-year facts. A trip back in history offers ample proof that the actions of the Lebanese South has always been an appealing proposition to the Zionist leaders and that the latest Israeli aggression is but a realisation of their expansionist plans.

The first mention in Zionist circles of the conflict area which is now southern Lebanon was made way back in 1897 by Theodor Herzl. At the 1919 congress of the World Zionist Organization the desirability of annexing this territory to a future Israeli state, was discussed in detail even a preliminary geographic map was published. For certain historical reasons the idea did not materialise in the 30s and 40s but from

the mid-50s Israeli leaders took it up anew — and all that was needed was to find a preparatory pretext (the assassination attempt on the Israeli ambassador in London in June 1982) for the already mobilized 400,000-strong army to be hurled into battle in a matter of days. Tel Aviv's unbridled desire to capture South Lebanon had quite concrete motivation. What it wanted in the first place was the Litani River, the most full-flowing river in those parts. Israel has very scarce fresh water resources and this seriously hinders the development of agriculture and particularly of industry. Moreover, it has now virtually exhausted even the subsoil water resources in the Arab lands it seized in 1967. Full control over the Litani would provide it with 400,000,000 cubic metres of water a year, i.e., help increase the current level of its water consumption by 100 per cent, which adds up to an economic gain of a billion dollars a year. Long for nothing has Tel Aviv now looked down its nose at joint Arab projects to make use of the waters of the South-Lebanese rivers. Even before 1967, it bombed out the foundations of the first power projects there, luring the Arabs to ditch their plans. Thus the Litani was "saved" for Israel. Today the old Zionist dream has come true: in the early summer, according to the Arab press, Tel Aviv put into operation the first pipeline for carrying water from the Litani to Lake Tiberias.

Tel Aviv has wider plans for the economic subjugation of the whole of South Lebanon. The starting point was a "commodity expedient" carried out under the cover of the Israeli army. Its aim was to undermine local business links in the south from the economy of the rest of the country. How that occupied Lebanon is linked with "Lebanese Lebanon" by just one chachkol — on the Awali River — it means that this goal has been achieved, too. The next phase in the subjugation of the isolated south was the reconstruction of its internal economic structures — reorienting its trade towards Israel — for today there is virtually no border between the two coun-

tries — introducing more stringent banking controls and control over its resources. Southern Lebanon — a raw materials edifice and simultaneously a market for Israeli goods — such is the vision Tel Aviv has of this area — the analogy with Western Balkans and Gales is all too clear. The Israeli plans are well known to the American leaders. But how mistaken were those Arabs, who at the start of the 1982 aggression, were hoping that the USA would halt it. In the name of friendship" and later hoped that Washington would assist an Israeli troop withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Nothing of the kind happened, of course — the Arabs were left out in the cold with only empty words and promises to hold on. The real assistance — military, economic and political — was given by Washington only to Tel Aviv, thus spurring it on to further adventures to "draw the entire map of the Middle East" for the interests of imperialism. Ever since the start of the present presidential election campaign, the White House has dropped the subject of South Lebanon altogether — it seems that good relations with the influential pro-Israeli lobby come first.

"The situation in South Lebanon has been put on ice until the end of the year", the US administration has proclaimed for every one to hear — and Tel Aviv did not miss the cue: Washington has no objections to Israel continuing to "rebuild" its north at the expense of the colonial south of a sovereign nation.

Handwritten text: "The Israeli robbers"

